

Creating Reusable Components

As you've seen in previous chapters, a WebObjects application comprises a number of components. Each component is represented in the file system as a directory (for example, **MyComponent.wo**) that stores the component's template, declarations, and script files (**MyComponent.html**, **MyComponent.wod**, and **MyComponent.wos**, respectively) as well as other resource files. In the simplest applications, each component corresponds to an HTML page, and no two applications share components. However, one of the strengths of the WebObjects' architecture is its support of reusable components: components which once defined, can be used within multiple applications, multiple pages of the same application, or even multiple sections of the same page.

This chapter describes reusable components and shows you how to take advantage of them in your applications. The topics covered include:

- The benefits of reusable components
- How to use them in your applications
- How applications find these components at run time
- How to design components for reusability

Benefits of Reusable Components

Reusable components benefit you in two fundamental ways. They help you:

- Centralize application resources
- Simplify interfaces to packages of complex, possibly parameterized, logic and display.

The following sections explain these concepts in detail.

Centralizing Application Resources

One of the challenges of maintaining a web-based application derives from the sheer number of pages that must be created and maintained. Even a modest application can contain scores of HTML pages. Although some pages must be crafted individually for each application, many (for example, a page that gathers customer information) could be identical across applications. Even pages that aren't identical across applications can share at least some portions (header, footer, navigation bars, and so on) with pages in other applications. With reusable components, you can factor out a portion of a page (or a complete page) that's used throughout one or more applications, define it once, and then use it wherever you want, simply by referring to it by name. This is a simple but powerful concept, as the following example illustrates.

Suppose you want to display a navigational control at the bottom of each page of your application, something like this



Figure 1. Navigational Control

The HTML code for this control is:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>World Wide Web Wisdom, Inc.</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
Please come visit us again!

<!-- start of navigation control -->
<CENTER>
<TABLE BORDER = 7 CELLPADDING = 0 CELLSPACING = 5>
    <TR ALIGN = center>
        <TH COLSPAN = 4> World Wide Web Wisdom, Inc.</TH>
    </TR>
    <TR ALIGN = center>
        <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/home.html"> Home <a></TD>
        <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/sales.html"> Sales <a></TD>
        <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/service.html"> Service <a></TD>
        <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/search.html"> Search <a></TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
</CENTER>
<!-- end of navigation control -->

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Thirteen lines of HTML code define the HTML table that constitutes the navigational control. You could copy these lines into each of the application's pages, but as application size increases, this approach becomes less practical. And obviously, when a decision is made to replace the navigational table with an active image, you must update this code in each page. Duplicating HTML code across pages is a recipe for irritation and long hours of tedium.

With a reusable component, you could define the same page like this:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>World Wide Web Wisdom, Inc.</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
Please come visit us again!

<!-- start of navigation control -->
<WEBOBJECT NAME="NAVCONTROL"></WEBOBJECT>
<!-- end of navigation control -->

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The thirteen lines are reduced to one, which positions the WebObject named NAVCONTROL. The declarations file for this page binds the WebObject named NAVCONTROL to the component named NavigationControl:

```
NAVCONTROL: NavigationControl {};
```

All of the application's pages would have entries identical to these in their template and declarations files.

NavigationControl is a component that's defined once, for the use of all of the application's pages. Its definition is found in the directory **NavigationControl.wo** in the file **NavigationControl.html** and contains the HTML for the table:

```
<CENTER>
<TABLE BORDER = 7 CELLPADDING = 0 CELLSPACING = 5>
  <TR ALIGN = center>
    <TH COLSPAN = 4> World Wide Web Wisdom, Inc.</TH>
  </TR>
  <TR ALIGN = center>
    <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/home.html"> Home <a></TD>
    <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/sales.html"> Sales <a></TD>
    <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/service.html"> Service <a></TD>
    <TD><A HREF = "http://www.www.com/search.html"> Search <a></TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
</CENTER>
```

Since NavigationControl defines a group of static elements, no declaration or script file is needed. However, a reusable component could just as well be

associated with complex, dynamically determined behavior, as defined in an associated script file.

Now, to change the navigational control on all of the pages in this application, you simply change the `NavigationControl` component. What's more, since reusable components can be shared by multiple applications, the World Wide Web Wisdom company could change the look of the navigational controls in all of its applications by changing this one component.

If your application's pages are highly structured, reusable components could be the prevailing feature of each page:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>World Wide Web Wisdom, Inc.</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>

<WEBOBJECT NAME="HEADER"></WEBOBJECT>
<WEBOBJECT NAME="PRODUCTDESCRIPTION"></WEBOBJECT>
<WEBOBJECT NAME="NAVCONTROL"></WEBOBJECT>
<WEBOBJECT NAME="FOOTER"></WEBOBJECT>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The corresponding declarations file might look like this:

```
HEADER: CorporateHeader {};
PRODUCTDESCRIPTION: ProductTable {productCode = "WWW0314"};
NAVCONTROL: NavigationControl {};
FOOTER: Footer {type = "catalogFooter"};
```

Notice that some of these components above take arguments, that is, they are parameterized. For example, the `ProductTable` component's **productCode** attribute is set to a particular product identifier, presumably to display a description of that particular product. The combination of reusability and customizability is particularly powerful, as you'll see in the following section.

Simplifying Interfaces

Another benefit of reusable components is that they let you work at a higher level of abstraction than would be possible by working directly with HTML code or with WebObjects' dynamic elements. You (or someone else) can create a component that encapsulates a solution to a possibly complicated

programming problem, and then reuse that solution again and again without having to be concerned with the details of its implementation. Examples of this kind of component include:

- A menu that posts different actions depending on the user's choice.
- A calendar that lets a user input start and end dates.
- A table view that displays records returned by a database query.

To illustrate this feature, consider a simple reusable component, an alert panel:

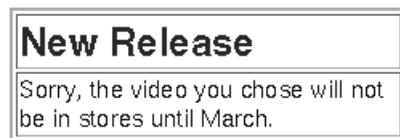


Figure 2. Alert Panel

The panel is similar to the navigation table introduced above, but as you'll see, most of the component's attributes are customizable.

To use this component, you simply declare its position within the HTML page and give it a name:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Alert</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<WEBOBJECT NAME = "ALERT"></WEBOBJECT>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The declarations file specifies the value for each of the panel's attributes, either by assigning a constant value or by binding the attributes value to a value

determined by the script file (as with the **alertString** and **infoString** attributes below):

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {  
    alertString = alertTitle;  
    alertFontColor = "#A00000";  
    alertFontSize = 6;  
    infoString = alertDescription;  
    infoFontSize = 4;  
    infoFontColor = "#500000";  
    tableWidth = "50%";  
};
```

The script file defines the **alertTitle** and **alertDescription** methods, which return the text that's displayed in the upper and lower panes of the alert panel. The **alertDescription** method could, for example, consult a database to determine the release date of the video.

The AlertPanel reusable component is one of several components included in the Reusable Components Examples. If you take a look at the source code for AlertPanel, you'll notice that it's moderately complicated and in fact relies on other reusable components for its implementation. However, WebObjects lets you think of the AlertPanel component as a black box. You simply position the component in your HTML template, specify its attributes in the declarations file, and implement any associated dynamic behavior in the script file.

Intercomponent Communication

Reusable components can vary widely in scope, from as extensive as an entire HTML page to as limited as a single character or graphic on a page. They can even serve as building blocks for other reusable components. When a reusable component is nested within another component, be it a page or something smaller, the containing component is known as the parent component, and the contained component is known as the child component. This section examines the interaction between parent and child components.

In the AlertPanel example above, you saw how the parent component, in its declarations file, sets the attributes of the child component:

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {  
    alertString = alertTitle;  
    alertFontColor = "#A00000";  
    alertFontSize = 6;  
    infoString = alertDescription;  
    infoFontSize = 4;  
    infoFontColor = "#500000";  
    tableWidth = "50%";  
};
```

Each of the AlertPanel's attributes is set either statically (for example, alertFontSize = 6) or dynamically, by tying the attribute's value to a variable or method invocation in the parent's script file (for example, alertString = alertTitle). Communication from the parent to the child is quite straightforward.

But for reusable components to be truly versatile, there must also be a mechanism for the child component to interact with the parent, either by setting the parent's variables or invoking its methods, or both. This mechanism must be flexible enough that a given child component can be reused by various parent components without having to be modified in any way. WebObjects provides just such a mechanism, as illustrated by the following example.

Consider an AlertPanel component like the one described above, but with the added ability to accept user input and relay that input to a parent component. The panel might look like this:

New Release	
Sorry, the video you chose will not be available until March. Do you want to order anyway?	
<input type="button" value="No"/>	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>

Figure 3. Alert Panel That Allows User Input

As in the earlier example, you use this component by simply declaring its position within the HTML page:

Parent's Template File

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Alert</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<WEBOBJECT NAME = "ALERT"></WEBOBJECT>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The corresponding declarations file reveals two new attributes (indicated in bold):

Parent's Declarations File (excerpt)

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {
  infoString = message;
  infoFontSize = 4;
  infoFontColor = "#500000";
  alertString = "New Release";
  alertFontColor = "#A00000";
  alertFontSize = 6;
  tableWidth = "50%";
  parentAction = userInput;
  exitStatus = usersChoice;
};
```

The **parentAction** attribute identifies a *callback* method, one that the child component invokes in the parent when the user clicks the Yes or No link. The **exitStatus** attribute identifies a variable that the parent can check to discover which of the two links was clicked. This attribute passes state information from the child to the parent. A reusable component can have any number of callback and state attributes, and they can have any name you choose.

Now let's look at the revised child component. The template file for the `AlertPanel` component has to declare the positions of the added Yes and No hyperlinks. (Only excerpts of the implementation files are shown here.)

Child Component's Template File (excerpt)

```
<TD>
    <WEBOBJECT name=NOCHOICE></WEBOBJECT>
</TD>
<TD>
    <WEBOBJECT name=YESCHOICE></WEBOBJECT>
</TD>
```

The corresponding declarations file binds these declarations to scripted methods:

Child Component's Declarations File (excerpt)

```
NOCHOICE: WOHyperlink {
    action = rejectChoice;
    string = "No";
};

YESCHOICE: WOHyperlink {
    action = acceptChoice;
    string = "Yes";
};
```

And the script file reveals the implementation the `rejectChoice` and `acceptChoice` methods:

Child Component's Script File (excerpt)

```
id exitStatus;
action parentAction;

- rejectChoice
{
    exitStatus = NO;
    return [parentAction invoke];
}

- acceptChoice
{
    exitStatus = YES;
    return [parentAction invoke];
}
```

Note that **exitStatus** is simply a transaction variable. Depending on the method invoked, **exitStatus** can have the values YES or NO. On the other hand, the **parentAction** variable is of type action.

In WebScript, the action type indicates that a variable represents a WOAction object. A WOAction object stores the name of a method that can be invoked by sending the WOAction object an **invoke** message. In this example the **parentAction** object stores the method named **userInput**, as specified in the parent's declarations file.

Now, looking at the **rejectChoice** and **acceptChoice** method implementations, you can see that they are identical except for the assignment to **exitStatus**. Note that after a value is assigned to **exitStatus**, the **parentAction** object is sent an **invoke** message, causing the parent's **userInput** method to be invoked. Since the parent's **usersChoice** variable is bound to the value of the child's **exitStatus** variable (see the parent's declaration file above), the parent script can determine which of the two links was clicked and respond accordingly. The following diagram illustrates the connections between the child and parent components.

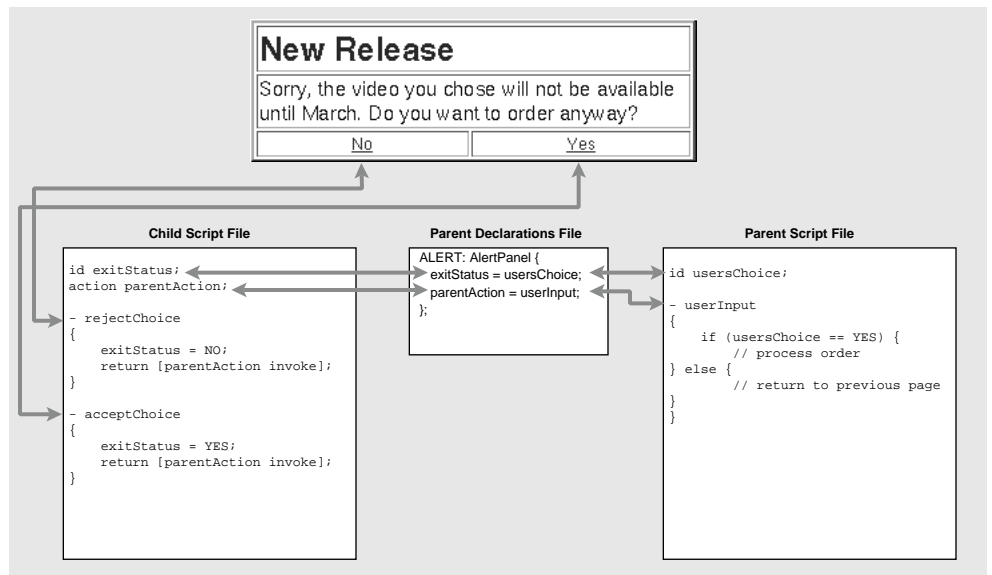


Figure 4. Parent and Child Component Interconnections

The WOAction object (**parentAction**, in the preceding example) provides a separation between a user action (such as a click on a hyperlink) within a reusable component and the method it ultimately invokes in the parent.

Because of this separation, the same child component can be used by multiple parents to invoke a different method in them:

Parent1's Declarations File (excerpt)

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {  
    ...  
    parentAction = userInput;  
    exitStatus = usersChoice;  
};
```

Parent2's Declarations File (excerpt)

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {  
    ...  
    parentAction = okCancel;  
    exitStatus = result;  
};
```

Parent3's Declarations File (excerpt)

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {  
    ...  
    parentAction = alertAction;  
    exitStatus = choice;  
};
```

In summary, parent and child components communicate in these ways:

A parent component can, in its declarations file, set child component attributes by:

- Assigning constant values
- Binding an attribute to the value of a variable declared in the parent's script file
- Binding an attribute to the return value of a method defined in the parent's script file

A child component can communicate actions and values to a parent component by:

- Invoking the parent's callback method
- Setting variables that are bound to variables in the parent, as specified in the parent's declarations file

Search Path for Reusable Components

When WebObjects encounters the name of a reusable component at run time:

```
NAVCONTROL: NavigationControl {};
```

it looks for the implementation of the component by following a preset search path. This path is slightly different depending on whether or not the application is compiled.

For scripted applications, WebObjects searches the server's document root in this order:

1. In *Doc_Root/WebObjects/ApplicationName*
2. In *Doc_Root/WebObjects*

For compiled applications, the search path is:

1. In the Objective-C run time for a WODynamicElement subclass with the same name as the reusable component.
2. Where the executable file is located. For example, if the application is named **MyApp** these places are searched:

NextLibrary/WebObjects/Executables/subpathToApp/

NextLibrary/WebObjects/Executables/subpathToApp/MyApp.app

NextLibrary/WebObjects/Executables/subpathToApp/MyApp.debug

3. In *Doc_Root/WebObjects/ApplicationName*
4. In *Doc_Root/WebObjects*

Designing for Reusability

Here are some points to consider when creating reusable components.

Make sure that your reusable component generates HTML that can be embedded in the HTML of its parent component.

A reusable component should be designed to be a “good citizen” within the context in which it will be used. Thus, for example, the template file for a reusable component should not start and end with the `<HTML>` and `</HTML>` tags (since these tags will be supplied by the parent component). Similarly, it is unlikely that a reusable component’s template would contain `<BODY>`, `<HEAD>`, or `<TITLE>` tags.

Further, if you intend your component to be used within a form along with other components, don’t declare the form (`<FORM...> ... </FORM>`) within the reusable component’s template file. Instead, let the parent component declare the form. Similar considerations pertain to submit buttons. Since most browsers allow only one submit button within a form, putting a submit button in a reusable component severely limits where it can be used. (See the `MultipleSubmitButton` reusable component example for one way to avoid this restriction.)

Guard against name conflicts.

Reusable components are identified by name and location. (see “Search Path for Reusable Components”). Those that reside within a particular application’s application directory are only available to that application. Those that reside in `Doc_Root/WebObjects` are available to all applications on that server. Since no two component directories can have the same name in `Doc_Root/WebObjects`, shared reusable components must have unique names. Consider adding a prefix to component names to increase the likelihood that they will be unique.

Provide attributes for all significant features.

The more customizable a component is, the more likely it is that people will be able to reuse it. For example, if the `AlertPanel` component discussed above let you set the titles of the hyperlinks (say, to `OK` and `Cancel` or `Send Now` and `Send Later`), the panel could be adapted for use in many more applications.

Provide default values for attributes wherever possible.

Don’t require people to set more attributes than are strictly required by the design of your reusable component. In your component’s `awake` method, you can provide default values for optional attributes. When the component is

activated, the attribute values specified in the `awake` method are used unless others are specified in the parent's declarations file.

For example, the `AlertPanel`'s `awake` method could set these default values:

```
- awake
{
    alertString = @"Alert!";
    alertFontColor = @"#ff0000";
    alertFontSize = 6;

    infoString = @"User should provide an infoString";
    infoFontColor = @"#ff0000";
    infoFontSize = 4;

    borderSize = 2;
    tableWidth = @"50%";
}
```

Then, in a declarations file, you are free to specify all or just a few attributes. This declaration specifies values for all attributes:

Complete Declaration

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {
    infoString = message;
    infoFontSize = 4;
    infoFontColor = "#500000";
    alertString = "New Release";
    alertFontColor = "#A00000";
    alertFontSize = 6;
    tableWidth = "50%";
};
```

This declaration specifies a value for just one attribute; all others will use the default values provided by the component's **`awake`** method:

Partial Declaration

```
ALERT: AlertPanel {
    alertString = "Choice not available.";
};
```

Consider building reusable components from reusable components.

Rather than build a monolithic component, consider how the finished component can be built from several, smaller components. You may be able to employ these smaller components in more than one reusable component.

Take, for example, the `AlertPanel` example (see `Reusable Components Examples` to view the source code for this component). The `AlertPanel` lets you not only set the message displayed to the user, but the message's font size and color. These font handling features aren't provided by the `AlertPanel` itself but by an embedded reusable component, `FontString`. `FontString` itself is a versatile component that's used in many other components.

Document the reusable component's interface and requirements.

If you plan to make your components available to other programmers, you should provide simple documentation that includes information on:

- What attributes are available and which are required
- What are the default values for optional attributes
- What context needs to be provided for the component. For example, does it need to be embedded in a form?
- Any restrictions that affect its use. For example, is it possible to have a submit button in the same form as the one that contains this component?

In addition, it's helpful if you provide an example showing how to use your component.

The `Reusable Components Examples` provide a framework for documenting and organizing components that you create. Download a copy of this documentation (<http://www.next.com/Pubs/Documents/Download>) and read the file `TheDescriptionFile.rtf` in

`WebObjectsDoc/Reuse/ReusableComponentsEx/ComponentDescription.wo` for information on how to set up your own copy of the `Reusable Components Examples` to contain components that you write.